Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——*Luke* xii, 57.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

REVIEW.—NOYES'S BOOK OF JOB.

An Amended Version of the Book of Job, *with an Introduction, and Notes chiefly explanatory.* By George R. Noyes. pp. 193. Cambridge. Hilliard & Brown.—1827.

The Book of Job has usually been considered one of the most difficult and obscure portions of the Old Testament. Many of the causes of this obscurity it shares with the other writings of that volume. A foreign and obsolete language, peculiar modes of expression resulting from peculiar habits of feeling and thinking, allusions to singular customs and manners now unknown, together with the oriental imagery and hyperbole, are common to this and to the other poetical and prophetical books.

There are two sources of difficulty, however, peculiar to the Book of Job. If it be not the *oldest* book extant, it certainly is one of the earliest pieces of human composition; and, as Bishop Lowth justly observes, "it stands single and unparralleled in the sacred volume. It seems to have little connexion with the other writings of the Hebrews, and no relation whatever to the affairs of the Israelites. The scene is laid in Idumæa; the history of an inhabitant of that country is the basis of the narrative; the characters who speak are Idumæans, or at least Arabians of the adjacent country." The great *antiquity* of the book, and its *dissimilarity* to the other Hebrew compositions, thus constitute two causes of difficulty peculiar to itself

Besides these intrinsic and inseparable obstacles to a perfect understanding of this composition, more serious ones are found in the manner and form in which it is presented to the English reader. He labors under the disadvantage of reading it in an imperfect and faulty translation. That the common version of the Bible is not so correct and lucid as it ought to be, and as it is capable of being made, is now generally admitted by all who are capable of judging, and whose opinions deserve respect. The testimonies and labors of the most learned and candid critics, of all denominations, conspire to establish this fact. The Roman Catholic Geddes, the English Bishops Newcome and Lowth, the Presbyterians Campbell and Macknight, the Dissenters Doddridge and Priestley, differing so essentially in doctrine and discipline, concur in the belief that the common version is, in many respects, obscure and faulty, and ought, therefore, to be amended and improved. This opinion of scholars and theologians is confirmed by the complaints of the common and unlearned reader, who is continually perplexed and harrassed by difficulties resulting chiefly from the mis-translation of various passages.

Of all the books of the Old Testament, none, perhaps, has suffered so much from a misapprehension or misrendering of its sense as the Book of Job. The translators do not seem to have viewed it as a *poetical* composition, or to have paid any attention to its design, or its *metrical* arrangement. They chopped it up into chapters and verses, as they did the historical books, and translated the verses separately, as independent sentences, without reference to their connexion, or to the train of discourse or argument.—Of course, it is not to be wondered at that it has been so little understood, that its object has been so generally overlooked, and that it has failed of imparting that instruction and delight which it is so well suited to afford.

Such are the imperfections of the common version of the Book of Job; imperfections which have long been felt and acknowledged, and which the serious and reflecting reader has long desired to see removed.—They are imperfections, too, which the old translators could not altogether avoid, and which are to be imputed to misapprehension and ignorance, rather than to neglect or design. We cheerfully accord to them all the praise and merit to which they are entitled. They did what they could with the information and means which they possessed. But since their times the facilities for understanding the Bible have been greatly multiplied. The original languages are better understood. The design, scope, and tendency of the several books have been more clearly discerned, and their contents have been amply illustrated from a great variety of sources. We possess, at the present day, much better opportunities and means of making an accurate translation of the sacred volume.—Scholars of all sects have been studying and elucidating it. They have labored diligently and faithfully in their respective walks.—They have amassed a treasure of learned criticism and sound interpretation. We think that it is now high time that the *people* should have the benefit of their labors and studies. Of what use is it for the critic and the student of sacred literature to settle the text, and discover the true meaning of the scriptures, if the *people* are not to have the results in *plain English*—if they are not to have the common English translation, which they read every day, corrected and improved?

This is not in itself, and ought not to be made, a subject of sectarian dispute. It is a thing which ought to be considered candidly and dispassionately, without any reference to the existing dissensions of the Christian church. Orthodox and Unitarian, Episcopalian and Congregationalist, Baptist and Methodist, are equally interested in having a correct version of the Word of Life, and, of course, should be alike willing to encourage and patronize any attempt to attain this object, which is made with a good spirit and purpose, and with suitable intelligence and skill.

Such we conceive to be the character of the attempt made by Mr. Noyes, to give "an amended version of the Book of Job." We regard it as a very praiseworthy attempt, and with our feeble means of judging, after a diligent and thorough comparison of the translation with our present version, we feel authorized to pronounce it a very successful attempt. It is a work which reflects honor on the translator, and on our University and Theological School, with which he has been connected.

Mr. Noyes has not come to this work unprepared; nor has he produced it till after much thought and deliberation. The favorite study of many years of investigation and research, it comes before the public with high claims upon their attention and patronage. An attentive perusal will satisfy every one, that he has had recourse to the best materials in the modern and the ancient tongues; and the result proves that he has employed them with great taste, judgment and skill. The Notes evince that his sphere of inquiry has been very extensive—that he has examined the principal translations and expositions in every language, and has therefore come to the work well furnished. What has struck us with great pleasure in the Notes, is, the entire absence of all pedantry and pretence. There is no parade of learning—no display of attainments. Every one who reads them feels that the author is master of his subject, and must have surveyed a wide field to collect so much information.—He might have filled volumes with the fruits of his research. But he gives us not the process, but the result: his aim appears to be, to make a useful, not a showy book; to instruct, not to astonish—to explain passages, not to envelop them with a load of learned commentary. He deserves our thanks for his forbearance, and for making a book which will be popular, instructive, useful.

One of the most striking features of this translation is its *form* and *arrangement*. Regarding it as a poem, Mr. Noyes has very properly adhered to the *metrical* structure of the original, and thereby added much to the satisfaction and delight with which it will be read. His brief introduction contains all that can be ascertained with any certainty as to the age, author, and scene of the poem. Its design and plan are likewise explained with great accuracy and judgment.

In his *Translation*, Mr. N. does not vary wantonly or unnecessarily from the common version. He is not actuated by a captious or capricious spirit, nor by a blind love of novelty and change. He varies only to adhere more closely to the original, or to render plain what was obscure and unintelligible. He says, in his Introduction, "The common version has great merit in several respects. No new translation can or ought to succeed which does not essentially resemble it in language and style." Still he has thought it his duty to exclude all obsolete words and uncouth phraseology, and to adapt the language to the comprehension of the English reader at the present day.

The meaning is often brought out from passages now wholly unintelligible, merely by the change or the insertion of a single word. We have been delightfully surprized at the light and beauty which are thus shed on many sentences, which before conveyed no meaning, or at least a very poor or doubtful one.

One of the most remarkable and valuable improvements in this translation, is, the correctness with which *particles* are rendered. These, it is well known, always present one of the greatest difficulties to a translator.—By no other words is the sense of a passage so much affected; and in no particular is our common version so faulty as in the translation of these little but important connectives. Mr. N. has been very attentive and very successful in this department; and by connecting passages which formerly have been disjoined, or separating those which hitherto have been united, has enabled us to observe the relation and connexion, not merely of individual portions, but of the whole book.

In his *Expository Notes*, Mr. Noyes lays before us the design, arrangement, and progress of the poem with great simplicity, brevity, and clearness. He adheres closely to the original text; whatever he advances he deduces from the book itself. He indulges no conjecture, advances no theory, maintains no system. By reference to other portions of the sacred volumes, and by adducing from other sources old customs and opinions, he has been enabled to clear up many obscure allusions.

We do not pretend, in this brief sketch, to enumerate all the merits of this work. We wish every one to examine it, and judge for himself. Let him first read a chapter of Job in the common English version. Let him then take the "amended version," and if he does not find that he understands it better, and is more gratified by the perusal, why then let him adhere to the common version with its artificial breaks, its bad arrangement, and its numerous errors. But if he find this new translation to be, what it professes to be, "an amended version," let him give it his countenance and support—let him read it, and recommend it to his friends—let him give the author the only patronage which he can desire, the assurance that his labors are appreciated.

There is one consideration, which calls upon us loudly to encourage and patronize every attempt of this nature. If we ever expect to see a new and improved version of the Bible, we must expect it from the hands of an *individual*. No association or body of men will ever accomplish it. They may attempt it, as they have attempted it—they will advance a little way, till, finding the innumerable difficulties which lie in the path, they will abandon it in despair. This we have often seen to be the result of such undertakings. The work, we repeat it, if ever accomplished, must be accomplished by the steady enterprise, untiring zeal, and persevering diligence of some learned, capable, judicious *individual*. It must be done, too, in *portions*—it must be *published* in *portions*. In no other way can the arduous labors of the solitary translator be encouraged and animated. In no other way can he be cheered and stimulated to persevere and finish his work. On this ground, then, we think the public should approve and patronize the present attempt. It is a work, the merits of which they can examine for themselves. It is a work not designed solely or chiefly for the theologian, although every minister should possess it. Every intelligent layman, every lover of his Bible, should have this book in his little library; and he need not fear to put it on the shelf with Lowth, Blaney, and Newcome. We hope that Mr. N. by the encouragement which the present work will meet with, may be induced to take up another portion, the Psalms or the Proverbs, for instance, and present it to us in the same form. As Americans, we feel proud of this accession to the small stock of sacred literature which our country has produced. As lovers of the Bible, we hail it as a successful attempt to elucidate a delightful but difficult book. As friends of the University and its Theological School, we are rejoiced to see them producing such fruits as these. We have no doubt that the book will be read and appreciated among us. We take a chapter at random, as a specimen of the work.

A. Y.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

5 Who hath sent forth the wild ass free?
Who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?
6 Whose house I have made the wilderness,
And the barren land his dwelling-place.
7 He scorneth the tumult of the city,
And regardeth not the clamors of the driver;
8 The range of the mountains is his pasture;
He seeketh after every green thing.

9 Will the buffalo consent to serve thee?
Will he remain through the night at thy crib?
10 Canst thou bind the buffalo with the harness to the furrow?
Or will he harrow the valleys after thee?
11 Wilt thou rely upon him because his strength is great,
And commit thy labor to him?
12 Wilt thou trust him to bring in thy grain,
And gather in thy harvest?

13 The wing of the ostrich moveth joyfully;
She hath the wings and feathers of the stork;
14 She leaveth her eggs on the ground?
She warmeth them in the dust,
15 And forgetteth that the foot may crush them,
And that the wild beast may break them.
16 She is cruel to her young, as if they were not hers?
She careth not that her labor is in vain;
17 Because God hath denied her wisdom,
And hath not given her understanding.
18 Yet when she lifteth herself up,
She laugheth at the horse and his rider.

19 Hast thou given the horse strength?
Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?
20 Hast thou taught him to bound like the locust?
How terrible the noise of his nostrils!
21 He paweth in the valley; he exulteth in his strength,
And rusheth into the midst of arms.
22 He laugheth at fear; he trembleth not,
And turneth not back from the sword.
23 Against him rattleth the quiver,
The glittering spear and the lance.
24 With rage and fury he devoureth the ground;
He standeth not still when the trumpet soundeth.
25 He saith among the trumpets, Aha! Aha!
And snuffeth the battle afar off;
The thunder of the captains and the shouting.

26 Is it by thy wisdom that the hawk flieth,
And spreadeth his wings toward the south?
27 Doth the eagle soar at thy command,
And build his nest on high?
28 He dwelleth and lodgeth upon the rock,
Upon the crag of the rock and the mountain-top.
29 From thence he espieth his prey;
His eyes discern it from afar.
30 His young ones suck up blood,
And where the slain are, there is he.

NOTES.

Ch. xxxix. Ver. 9.—*the buffalo*; otherwise, *the rhinoceros*: See Harris's Nat. Hist. p. 421. Others, *the wild oryx*. But it is probable, from the nature of the description, that an animal of the beeve kind is intended; i. e. one which appears, from its form and strength, to be qualified to do the business of the tame ox. So the wild ass is compared with the tame, in verse 5.—In other passages, where it occurs, it is parallel with animals of the beeve kind, and is mentioned as having horns, whereas the rhinoceros has but one short one.—See Deut. xxxiii. 17. Ps. xxix. 6. Is. xxxiv. 7. For other arguments, see Schultens, or Ges. larger Lexicon.

Ver. 13. *The wing of the ostrich moveth joyfully.* For an excellent description of the ostrich, see Harris's Nat. Hist. p. 318. Dr. Shaw observes, "When I was abroad, I had several opportunities of amusing myself with the actions and behavior of the ostrich. It was very diverting, to observe with what dexterity and equipoise of body it would play and frisk about on all occasions. In the heat of the day, particularly, it would strut along the sunny side of the house with great majesty. It would be perpetually fanning and priding itself with its *quivering expanded wings*, and seem, at every turn, to admire and be in love with its own shadow. Even at other times, when walking about, or resting itself on the ground, the wings would continue their fanning and vibrating motions, as if they were designed to mitigate and assuage that extraordinary heat, wherewith their bodies seem to be naturally affected." Travels, p. 450, 4to. *She hath the wings and feathers of the stork.* So Ros. and Ges. It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that the ostrich, which in many respects is more like a beast than a bird, and never leaves the ground, should yet have wings and feathers. The description of her is placed between that of the buffalo and the horse. The stork is mentioned in particular, because its feathers are black and white, like those of the ostrich.

Ver. 16. *She is cruel, &c.* On the least noise, or trivial occasion, says Dr. Shaw, she forsakes her eggs, or her young ones.

Ver. 17—*hath denied her wisdom.* The Arabs have the proverbial expression, *more foolish than an ostrich.*

Ver. 18.—*lifteth herself up:* i. e. lifteth up her head and body, and spreadeth her wings, in order to escape the pursuer. The expression does not imply that her feet quit the ground.

Ver. 19.—*horse:* i. e. the war-horse. *Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder.* "The neighing of the war-horse seems to be intended, which, though shrill, is compared to thunder for its loudness and terror.—The neck is put for the throat, through which the voice passes." Scott. The violent agitation of the neck, and of the mane, which naturally suggest the idea of lightning, should, perhaps, be considered in connexion with the sound. See Guardian, No. 82. See note upon xxxi. 18., and Ezek. xxvi. 16. Others think that the rendering should be *trembling mane*, instead of *thunder.*

Ver. 20.—*the noise of his nostrils.* Literally, *the strength* or *violence of his snorting.* See Virg. Georg. iii. 85, &c. Æn. xi. 498.

Ver. 24.—*he devoureth the ground.* This expression is still used in Arabia to denote prodigious swiftness. See also Virg. Georg. iii 143.

Ver. 26.—*toward the south.* Most of the species of hawks are said to be birds of passage. The instinct which teaches such birds to know the proper time for migrating, in search of food, or of a warmer climate, or both, is probably referred to

Ver. 29.—*discern it from afar.* See Iliad. xvii. 674.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

RECEIVED TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

[Concluded from page 89.]

An account of the manner in which the *Received Text* of the New Testament has been *formed*, with an estimate of its *authenticity.*

Let us now examine the work of Erasmus, the most important of all the editors whom we are to consult on our subject. To him we are indebted for the first *printed edition* of the Greek Testament. This work is issued from the press of Frobenius, at Basil, in *fifteen hundred and sixteen.* It was an object to publish this edition as soon as possible after it was proposed, as the profits of its sale were to depend, in a great degree, on its appearing before the *Complutensian* Polyglot, which was then printed in Spain, and awaited only the license of the Pope for publishment. *Erasmus* says, in a letter on this subject, "I have performed the work of *six* years in *eight* months." *Wetstein*, in his Prolegomena, has quoted from his letters sufficient to show that Erasmus himself was dissatisfied with his first edition, from the haste with which he prepared it, considering the novelty and importance of the task. "*Præcipitatum* fuit," he says, "verius quam *editum.*" The errors occasioned by his great haste in preparation, printing and correcting the press, are of small consequence, compared with the *sources*, from which he formed his text in determining the *authority* of his first edition. [Although we shall anticipate the general inquiry as to the value of the Received Text, by taking up the question of authority here, yet to save time, it seems our best course in this instance.] The materials used by Erasmus in forming his text, were *four* Greek manuscripts, and one of *Theophylact*, which contained the Greek text and his commentary on the Gospels, Acts and Epistles. As *Wetstein* examined and collated three of these manuscripts, we shall take his account of them. 1. *Codex Basiliensis* Bible, 6, 25, containing the *four Gospels*, was written, says *Wetstein*, in the fifteenth century, is incorrect, and of very little value. Letters and dipthongs are frequently confounded in it; and it has many omissions on account of "*omoiotaleuta.*" *Westein* mentions several hasty and incorrect alterations, made by Erasmus from the Vulgate, and his other documents, and some were from *conjecture* as still visible in the margin of this manuscript. 2. Erasmus obtained a second manuscript at Basil, containing the *Acts* and *Epistles.* This is of a modern date also although more ancient than the other. *Mill*, from a sample of its Greek character, attributed it to the *twelfth* or *thirteenth* century.—This manuscript is much more accurate than that of the Gospels, and was esteemed better by Erasmus. In the *Acts*, says *Mill*, it was so closely adhered to, that the editor corrected it in only about forty places; of these, but one fourth were made at the expense of the genuine reading. In the Epistles, Erasmus departed from this manuscript in about 180 places; in thirty-two of which, he changed the reading of its texts on insufficient authority. 3. The manuscript contained the *Apocalypse*, but is no longer extant. Erasmus has given it a high rank, regarding it as "tantæ vetustatis, ut apostolorum ætate scriptum videri possit." We only know that to the Greek text was added the commentary of *Arethas*, who, according to Fabricius, lived as late as the year 914. It is very doubtful, however, at what time Arethas lived. *Mill* dates his name back in the end of the sixth century. *Cave* having referred him to the middle of this century, at last concludes it to be a matter of mere conjecture. So that we have no means of fixing its age and authority, at present. It is not, however, of much consequence, since Erasmus has often adopted readings, which rest on his own conjecture rather than follow this manuscript, though this was the only Greek document he possessed for the Apocalypse. As it was mutilated in many places, he is charged with filling up the chasms with his own translations from the Latin Vulgate. These three manuscripts, which, together, form a complete copy of the New Testament, were corrected by two other documents, viz. his fourth Greek manuscript and his manuscript of Theoplylact. This Greek manuscript, containing all the New Testament except the Apocalypse, was written in the tenth century, according to *Wetstein*, who examined it himself. But although this was the most ancient and valuable manuscript which Erasmus then had, he made but small use of it in preparing his edition. The correcters of the press, in some cases, used it even contrary to his commands, which were imposed from the opinion it contained readings taken from the Vulgate. Erasmus must then have relied chiefly for the correction of his manuscripts, on the commentary of Theoplylact, 1070, who was the last of the Greek fathers; and whose citations are of no higher authority than a manuscript written at the close of the eleventh century. In addition to these documents, Erasmus pretends to have derived some aid from the works of Origen, Cyril and Clement, of Alexandria. But when we reflect on the haste with which his first edition was prepared; that the writings of those fathers were to be found then only in Latin translations which abounded in errors, and corrupt readings, which Erasmus had no means of detecting, we can hardly believe that the works of these fathers afforded him any material aid in forming his text. There remains two sources of correction which Erasmus has used, probably from the necessity of the case, rather than choice. These are his own conjectures and the modern Vulgate. His conjectures are deficient in weight in proportion as he wanted means of correct judgment; and the Vulgate had become so corrupted at that time, by mistakes of transcribers, and numberless interpolations from the Latin versions before the time of Jerome, that it was soon after revised anew by papal authority. And we are not a little surprised that Erasmus should have employed it, after he had objected to the use of his most ancient and valuable manuscripts, merely from a suspicion, that its readings had been drawn from this source. He himself owns, however, that he was driven to the use of it more from the want of better authorities than from any great regard for it. At the eb. 22 of the Apocalypse, he says, the only Greek document he possessed, being defective, he has taken the liberty to make *one* Greek verse for himself from the Latin version. But it is no less clear that the *six last* verses came from the same source, for the Greek in this short passage differs from manuscripts no less than *thirty* times. Nor is this the only instance of Greek, from the pen of Erasmus, since, besides three other places in the Apocalypse of this kind, where perhaps his manuscript was mutilated, he seems to have done the same thing in other parts of the N. Testament. *Michælis* has cited two or three passages, transmitted from Erasmus to our common editors, which are not found in a single Greek manuscript; e. g. Acts, ix. 5 and 6—10 pt. of 6 vs. It seemed important to state particulars in this account of Erasmus's first edition, as it was the basis of all which succeeded it.

In 1519, he published a second edition of the New Testament, the text of which was much more correct than the first. It contained, says *Mill*, about 330 emendations, but deviated from the genuine readings, contained in the former, in about 70 instances. He was assisted in it by *Athanasius* 330, and

by *Gregory Nazienzen*, beside the means he before possessed. The *third* edition of 1522, contains in its margin nineteen various readings, taken chiefly from the *Aldine* edition of 1518, which has very little authority, being hardly more than a reprint from the first of Erasmus. It differs from the second in only *one hundred and eighteen* places, and in thirty-six of these follows the *Aldine* edition. This third of Erasmus contains the celebrated text of 1 John, v. 7, which seems to have been inserted merely in conformity to popular prejudices. At this time he was probably furnished with some new authorities from Greek manuscripts; but of their number, character and value, we are wholly uninformed. In 1527, appeared the fourth edition of Erasmus, which follows the third, with the exception of 106 readings, 90 of which are contained in the Apocalypse, [16 in the remainder of the New Testament;] (from the *Complutensian* edition,) *four* from manuscript authority, and three from the correctors of the press. As the Complutensian edition had so great an influence on the Apocalypse of Erasmus, it may be well to give here some general account of it.

This work was published at *Alcala*, the ancient Complutensian of Spain, under the patronage of Cardinal Ximines, who employed the best Greek scholars of the age to prepare the text of the New Testament, (vol. 4th, of the Com. Polyglott.) The editors of this work were supplied with manuscripts, purchased at a very great expense. But, unfortunately, not one of these manuscripts is now known. They have doubtless all been destroyed by accident; and unless we take the opinion of the Complutensian editors, we have only their character of the Complutensian readings to aid us in deciding their antiquity and value. These editors indeed boast that their manuscripts were of very high antiquity; but, if we may believe Griesbach, they deserve little credit. For at that period manuscripts of two or three hundred years age only, were styled most ancient; and again the Spanish editors were influenced by no small share of vain ostentation. It has been, indeed, thought by many, that they used the *Vatican* manuscript, one of the most ancient and valuable now known. But this does not seem to have been the fact, since *Marsh*, who collated the *Complutensian* edition, with the complete extracts of *Birch* from the Vatican, has not found a single passage in the former, which is *peculiar* to the latter, although these *peculiar* readings are extremely numerous. *Marsh* therefore justly concludes, that if other Vatican manuscripts were in their hands, the one which they are thought to have used, was not known by them. As to *internal* evidence drawn from the readings of the *Complutext*, it is now clearly settled that they invariably agree with those of the modern manuscripts, which were written in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. In all these manuscripts, the Complutensian readings are found, and have been adopted against the readings of the ancient manuscripts, and the quotations from the early Greek fathers.—We conclude, then, that the text of the Complutensian edition was formed from the most modern manuscripts, and those of the least authority.

This fourth edition of Erasmus contains, as we have said, few of the Complutensian readings, except in the Apocalypse; where of the ninety drawn from that source, seventy-four are regarded by *Mill* as genuine.—Erasmus, in this case, acted wisely in preferring this edition to his defective Greek manuscripts of this book. What surprises us is, that he did not use the same authority to correct the errors which he had before committed in giving his own translation from the Vulgate, where his manuscript was mutilated. As it has happened, some of these errors are retained to this day in the text of modern editors, even by those who exalt Greek manuscripts, and condemn the Latin Vulgate. The fifth edition of Erasmus, published in 1535, differs, according to *Mill*, in only *four* places from the preceding.

From the course I have pursued, of giving the character of the various editions of the New Testament, as we have passed them, it will be easy to determine the authority of the Received Text. The *Elzevir* edition, which is the *basis* of our common edition of 1624, was compiled from the text of *Stephens's* third edition, slightly emended by that of *Beza*.—Beza published the third of Stephens, with a few alterations, chiefly arbitrary, and unsupported by authority. *Stephens's* last edition follows closely the fifth of Erasmus, except in a very few passages of the Apocalypse, where he preferred the *Complutensian*. Erasmus formed his text, as well as he was able, from a *few* manuscripts, and those of recent date, with no aid except an interpolated copy of the Vulgate, and the works of a few *Fathers*, as found in corrupted editions.

Now, as we have not the autographs of the *sacred* writers themselves, we must depend, for the text of the New Testament, on transcripts of these writings. The authority of any edition then must rest on the *manuscripts* used in preparing it. The value of these *manuscripts*, again, will depend on the nearness of its date to the originals, and the accuracy with which it was written. Applying these rules to the *Received Text*, we find, first, that no document has been used by either of the editors to whom we are indebted for our Text Received, which claims a higher antiquity than the tenth century. Of the twenty-first ancient manuscripts, written in uncial letters, they possessed not a single copy. [The voice of antiquity is then decidedly against the Received Text, since it has paid no regard to the oldest *manuscripts*.] 2d. This edition contains many readings not found in a single Greek manuscript, some of which are mere translations from the Latin; [as Erasmus, from whom they are taken, has himself told us.] Again, there are, in our Text, some readings, founded on mere *conjecture*, (as John xviii. 24, &c.

From this imperfect view of the subject, we must conclude that the *Elzevir* edition of the Received Text, which has been so long in use and so highly venerated, depends for its main value upon the neatness of its typographical execution, and its being wholly free from errors of the press. The printers of it had a high reputation for the beauty of the *Classics* which they published, and this led men to think them entirely *correct* in other works. But we may be assured, that this is not literally an inspired edition of the New Testament. Within the two last centuries, manuscripts have been discovered, some of which date back in the fifth century, and eastern versions and quotations of the New Testament, by the Fathers brought to light, which give a modern critic inestimable advantages for preparing a Text more free, than the one now received, from both accidental and intentional errors. B.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1827.

The Rev. Mr. Kay has been induced at last to remove from Northumberland, where he has resided some years, preaching to several Unitarian congregations in that neighborhood, to Harrisburgh, the seat of government in Pennsylvania. The following correspondence between him and his congregation, at parting, has not been published; but it deserves to be generally known, it is so highly creditable to minister and people.—We sympathize with our friends in Northumberland, in the heavy loss they have sustained in the departure of so faithful and devoted a servant of God. But we hope and believe the step will be propitious to the health and best interests of Mr. Kay, and to the advancement of the cause he has so much at heart. Harrisburgh presents many advantages, in itself, for the diffusion of correct principles; and we are happy to learn that many friends of truth, in the two principal places in the vicinity, Carlisle and Lancaster, are waiting to hear him, and expect to participate in the benefit of his labors. Liberal Christianity may now be considered as having obtained a permanent footing in the heart of that ancient, rich and powerful Commonwealth; and we cannot believe that a community composed, in a considerable part, of the descendants of the people among whom the Reformation began, will suffer that reformation to be disappointed of its legitimate results. The only consistent Lutheran of the nineteenth century is a Unitarian.

NORTHUMBERLAND, APRIL 14, 1827.

To the Unitarian Congregation, Northumberland.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—After having spent more than five years among you in much happiness, and not without some measure of usefulness, I hope, to others, I feel it to be my duty, after the most mature consideration, to remove my family to Harrisburgh. In coming to this conclusion, I have been principally influenced by the persuasion, that I shall have a wider field of usefulness, and that it will essentially promote the advantage of the younger part of my family.

I should feel much more sensibly, in the prospect of leaving Northumberland, were I about to relinquish, altogether, my efforts to do good in this neighborhood, or to lose the society of my friends here, in which I have enjoyed so much happiness; but in accepting the situation to which I am removing, I have reserved to myself the liberty of visiting this neighborhood, as often as I have heretofore visited Harrisburgh, so long as my friends here should wish a continuation of my services.

In the hope that the step I am about to take, will meet with your approbation, and not for a moment interrupt the friendly feeling that has uniformly existed between us, I remain my dear friends, with every sentiment of esteem, and with the most ardent wishes for your happiness,

Your sincere and
affectionate friend,
JAMES KAY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, MAY 13, 1827.

To the Rev. James Kay, Pastor of the Unitarian Congregation at Northumberland.

DEAR SIR,—Your recent letter to this congregation, announcing the determination to remove your family to Harrisburgh, has filled our hearts with deep and general sorrow.

That you have been influenced, in forming this resolution, by the noble prospect of a wider field of usefulness, and by a sacred regard to the deliberate dictate of duty, we feel, dear sir, the fullest conviction. These considerations, with the gratifying assurance that you will as often return to these circles as you have heretofore visited Harrisburgh, contribute to aid our fortitude in viewing the approach of a separation so painful. Knowing the purity of the motives which govern you, now, and always, and the anxious fidelity, with which you have sought the path of truth and duty, it becomes us to say, "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away"—"The will of the Lord be done."

That your residence, for more than five years among us, has been highly useful in the cause of Christian truth, as well from the impressive example of a pure and blameless life and conversation, as from the earnest and untiring application of the precepts of virtue and piety, we feel the most perfect persuasion: and, if heaven has blessed you in such a course of ardent labor, and active benevolence, with much happiness, it alleviates our present grief, and exalts our gratitude to the Giver of all good, who has not left his upright servant unrewarded.

That every hope of greater usefulness, in the holy and sublime cause of "pure and undefiled religion," may be more than realized, in the ample field at the seat of government, is, dear sir, our fervent desire; that a conduct so kind and inoffensive, should ever be met, here, or there, with any other than the best of feelings, it is impossible to doubt.

And when the course of pastoral duties at that place permits you, not merely to *think* of the friends you have left here, from whose minds you have dispelled the gloom which disguises the fair face of the gospel, but to turn your steps to their homes, and their assemblies, it will cheer the weary way up the Susquehannah to remember that within *these walls*, and among *these friends*, upon this side of the ocean, heaven first sent you to plant the standard of pure Christianity. Here are the *first fruits* of your ministry in our happy country;—here is the ground consecrated by the last years, and labors, and by the tomb of the venerated and immortal Priestley.

Although your residence is removed from us, we still cherish the consolation, that our connexion is not to be dissolved: and that, while we part under the mantle of peace and Christian affection, your frequent visits will refresh and revive our drooping zeal.

Wherever you may be, that the Supreme Benefactor of the universe may crown you, and all yours, here and hereafter, with every blessing, is,

Dear Sir, the ardent prayer of
Your affectionate congregation.

HUGH BELLAS, JNO. TAGGART, CHAS. GALE, *Committee of the Northumberland Congregation.*

Mortality in Prisons. The great mortality in the French prisons has been attributed to poor and insufficient diet. The daily ration of a prisoner is one and an half pound of bread, a cheap soup, and an unlimited quantity of water. The uniformity of this diet, and the absence of animal food, are considered its principal defects. Previously to 1819, the mortality in the French prisons was equal to one in twenty-three. Through the attention of the Royal Society of Prisons, this mortality has been reduced to one in thirty-three. An important means of improving the health of the prisoners was the introduction of labor. It is stated that, separately from the moral effects of this arrangement, the mortality was reduced by it one half. Undoubtedly the comfort of prisoners, separately from the consideration of bodily health, is greatly promoted by the exercise of labor, and in the relief it gives the mind, by affording some other employment than preying on itself.

Some valuable hints, on this subject, may be found in the Hon. Mr. Quincy's "Remarks on Poverty, Vice and Crime."

On this principle it is that we have always considered a sentence to hard labor, in the State Prison, much preferable, in regard to personal comfort during confinement, to the same sentence in one of our county prisons, since the sentence to "labor" in the latter case, is only nominal, the *privilege* of labor not being usually granted.

Arctic Land Expedition. This expedition was on its way down Mackenzie's river, on the 26th of June last. Having reached the mouth of the river, Capt. Franklin proceeded to survey the coast of the Pacific from 113 to 149 degrees of west longitude. The expedition all arrived safe at Fort Franklin, on Great Bear Lake on the 21st of Sept. Despatches have been forwarded to the British government.

The introduction of spiritous liquors has been prohibited from lat. 54 to the Frozen Ocean, within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company, as an experiment which if successful was to be extended to the rest of the company's territory. The experiment has succeeded beyond the most sanguine hopes of those by whom it was proposed. Since the regulation was made, not a drop has been imported either for the use of the natives, or the officers or servants of the company, and the good effects of the regulation we are told, are beginning to appear in the comfort and happiness of all parties.

We notice, with much satisfaction, the following paragraph in the Portsmouth Journal of June 12th.

A Society has lately been formed in this town, called the "Portsmouth Association, Auxiliary to the American Unitarian Association." It is, substantially, a society for the printing and distribution of Unitarian Books and Tracts. The officers are Thos. Sheafe, Esq. president; Dr. Chas. A. Cheever, secretary; Mr. Stephen H. Simes, treasurer; Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D., Rev. Moses Howe, Mr. Daniel Taylor, and W. H. Y. Hackett, Esq. directors; and Mr. J. F. Shores, agent of the depository for tracts.

We understand that a new Congregational Unitarian Society has been formed in Concord, N. H. and that the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Portsmouth, is expected to officiate there during the sitting of the Legislature.

By a letter lately received from the south, we learn that the Unitarian Society lately established in Augusta, Georgia, is in a flourishing condition, and, though called to contend with great opposition, is firm and determined in its support of enlightened and liberal principles. We regret to state that Mr. D. K. Whitaker, who has for some time past officiated as their minister, has been obliged to relinquish his labors from feeble health.

We understand that the New Church, now erecting by the Congregational Unitarian Society in Nashua Village, is to be dedicated, and Mr. Gage, the pastor elect, ordained, on the 27th of this month.

We are happy in being able to state also that the Rev. Abiel Abbot, formerly minister of Coventry, Conn. (and from which place he was driven by the orthodox consociation of that State,) has accepted the invitation of the Congregational Unitarian Church and Society in Peterborough, N. H. and will be installed on the 27th of this month.

Princeton Theological Seminary. The number of students now belonging to the Princeton Theological Seminary is *ninety-one*. In May, 1826, the number was *one hundred and twenty six*. The number who accomplished a three years' course of study in 1826, was twenty-four. Professor Hodge, of this Institution, is now on a tour in Europe for the purpose of study and improvement.

Two new scholarships have been founded during the year past.

The Theological Seminary in Prince Edward's County, Va. has been given up by the Hanover Presbytery, to the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.—The Seminary is hereafter to be denominated, "*The Union Seminary*, of the General Assembly, under the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina."

A new Presbytery is established in Michigan, and is to be denominated the "Presbytery of Detroit."

American Education Society. At the late meeting of the American Education Society, the Hon. Samuel Hubbard was chosen President, in the place of the late Lieut. Gov. Phillips. Agreeably to a previous proposal, a union was consummated between this Society and the Presbyterian Education Society. The number of Directors was enlarged from 9 to 13. The meetings of the Society may hereafter be appointed at other places than Boston.

The Treasurer of the Evangelical Missionary Society, in Massachusetts, acknowledges the receipt of fifteen dollars, from the Female Benevolent Society in Princeton, by the hands of Rev. Samuel Clarke.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

MR. EDITOR,—Fortunately much good feeling exists with the Christian public on the subject of religious education. It is a matter of congratulation that there are individuals and societies who are giving aid, protection and support to an interest which so deeply affects the moral character and principles of the young. When the consequences of religious sentiment are considered, and the importance to society, it is a high source of satisfaction that there is a sensibility and co-operation visible, which throws the most propitious aspect over the religious prospects of the rising generation. An association has recently been formed in the city, under the appellation of the Boston Sunday School Society. Its general objects are the improvement and perfection of teachers connected with Sabbath Schools; the publishing of Books, Tracts and Hymns adapted to Sabbath Schools, and Sabbath School libraries; the discussion of systems of instruction, and to render aid in the formation of new Schools and Societies; and generally to act on subjects that would promote the cause of religious instruction. Among the improvements that have been offered in the system of instruction pursued in the Sabbath Schools, none, we think, will be found more practicable than oral communication or expository teaching. On the good success of a Sabbath School, conducted under this plan, much depends on the following things:

First.—The teacher must possess a solemn conviction of the value of religious principle himself. No one can so well inculcate what he does not realize and believe.

Second.—Personal preparation. In the system of oral instruction this is almost indispensable. The mutual interest and benefit of both scholar and teacher are so happily involved, that it necessarily compels the instructer and pupil alike to acquaint themselves with the lessons.

Another advantage arises here, which is not confined to the objects of the school.—In addition to the Scripture lesson which is read and explained, a book is supposed to be loaned to each child to read during the week, the relating of the substance of which, or the moral or lesson, and a reviewing account of the passage of Scripture, form an exercise of the school the succeeding Sabbath. By this arrangement the parents and friends of children are liable to be called upon to aid in the requisite preparations, and are perhaps induced to examine and read portions of the Bible and good books, which otherwise they would not.

Third.—Punctuality. This is a secret good of a school and an implied duty and engagement. It is important to a child to be able to communicate its lessons at the moment he expects or is usually called upon by his instructer. In extemporaneous speaking, it often happens, if we cannot speak when we are ready, we cannot speak at all: it is so with children,—they come prepared. If the teacher is not present at the appointed time, the interest subsides, and a habit of indifference and inattention is contracted for the future.

While we would by no means depreciate the value of memory to a child, yet it should be considered a secondary thing in education. Those persons mistake the object of Sunday School teaching, who suppose that more, or as much benefit is derived by the exercise of the memory as the understanding. Nothing is more frequent than to hear a child recapitulate the number of verses from the Scripture and hymns he has committed, and to measure and boast of his proficiency in religious education by these. A dull lesson in the Grammar or Geography, the meaning and use of which may be beyond the conception of the child, would be as useful as one from the Scripture, which has cost no exercise of the mind, no emotion of the heart, no sensation, perhaps, but those of unpleasant duty. N.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR,—May I be allowed to introduce to the attention of your readers a little work, recently published at New-York "by David Felt," entitled, "Hymns for Children." This very happily supplies a want, which has been long felt and lamented among those teachers and parents who are solicitous to present religious truth to the infant mind in its most intelligible and uncorrupted form. Watts's Hymns, which have been the standard, are liable to the charge of sectarism, and sometimes of bad taste, in the expression and obscurity in the sentiment he employs. Among these however there are many excellent pieces, all of which are retained in the work we recommend. Jane Taylor's "Hymns for Infant Minds" possesses great value, and has been extensively received. Yet she has fallen into the worst of Watts's errors, without always reaching the same point of excellence. I was lately compelled to take it out of the hands of a child, because it was found very difficult to separate good from evil in so mixed a compilation. Both these books contain what Unitarians would call *false* and *pernicious doctrine*. In that we would bring into notice, Miss Taylor's most valuable hymns have a place, and we think none of her friends would complain that her pieces are injured in the use which is made of them. Whatever other hymns the work comprises are decidedly unexceptionable, and many are very beautiful, and as well adapted as possible to the intended purpose.

I can from actual experiment testify to the merits of this book, as an instrument for the culture of devotional feeling in youthful minds. And I cannot doubt that others will be equally successful, and as much gratified in using it. No manual for children within my knowledge has so much sweetness, purity, and simplicity of style, or is more correct and impressive in its sentiment.

A PARENT.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

Saturday, June 9. Messrs. Parker and Tufts were appointed a standing committee, to be joined on the subject of Railways.

Brigadier-General Theodore Lyman was on the part of the Senate elected Major-General of the 1st Division of Massachusetts Militia, in the place of Elijah Crane, resigned.

Monday, June 11. Bills to incorporate the South Congregational Society in Boston, and the Third Congregational Society in Boston, passed to be engrossed.

Several petitions on the subject of highways was referred to the Committe on Railways.

Tuesday, June 12. The bill to incorporate the "Tide Mill Company" was read a first time—to incorporate the Third Congregational Society in Cambridge, passed to be engrosed.

Wednesday, June 13. Orders of notice passed on various petitions. A bill repealing an act relative to highways was committed to Messrs. Tufts, Lathrop and Jewett. Petitions of W. Coffin, Anthony Olney, and the Hampshire and Hampden Canal Company, were referred to the next session.

The following bills passed to be engrossed, and were sent down for concurrence,—to incorporate the Trustees of a Ministerial Fund in Blanford;—the Medway Manufacturing Company;—the Springfield Institution for Savings, &c.

Thursday, June 14. The resolve respecting the surveys of a rail route was passed in the Senate without opposition.

A resolve was passed making appropriations for the new State Prison.

Order of notice passed on several private petitions, and several bills passed stages.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 9. Petitions of the town of Worcester and New Bedford were presented, also of individuals in Salem respecting the survey of a rail route.

The petition respecting Charlestown New Bridge was referred to Messrs. Merrill and Hill to be joined.

Monday, June 11. The petition for the incorporation of the Tremont Theatre was referred to a select committee. A petition of S. Lazell for a Bank in Bridgewater, with several other petitions, was referred. An inquiry was made respecting the means of more effectually preventing the spread of the small pox.

Tuesday, June 12. A resolve passed authorising the Treasurer to borrow $75,000.

The bill relative to laying out highways was passed to be engrossed.

Wednesday, June 13. A petition was presented for the incorporation of the Boston and Stoneham Marble Company. Several other petitions were received and disposed of. Resolves passed on the petitions of Elijah White, Joseph Lyman and others.

A committee was appointed, to be joined by the Senate, to inquire on what terms the proprietors of the several Bridges leading north and westerly from this city, would relinquish them to the State, with the view to their becoming free.

The two Houses met in convention for the purpose of choosing a Treasurer of the Commonwealth. After two unsuccessful ballotings, Joseph Sewall, Esq. of this city was elected.

In the afternoon the subject of a Railway which had before been discussed was taken up. The following resolves passed in the House, 166 to 47.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, shall have power to appoint two Commissioners and a suitable Engineer, whose duty it shall be, as soon as may be, and if possible before the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, to cause the necessary surveys and plans of the same, to be made for a Railway, of the best practicable route or routes, through any part of this Commonwealth, from the City of Boston westward, to the line of the State of New York, and in case permission shall for that purpose be obtained of the proper authorities in the State of New York, from thence to the Hudson River, at or as near Albany as may be; and to cause also the necessary estimates to be made of the expense of constructing such Railway, together with every proper inquiry and examination as to the expediency of constructing such Railway, to the end, that the said Engineer and Commissioners may if possible make report in the premises, with their opinion thereon, on or before the commencement of the next session of the Legislature; which said Engineer and Commissioners shall have power to employ the necessary and proper agents and assistants for the performance of the services hereby required.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, shall have power to draw his warrant on the Treasurer from time to time, for such sum or sums not exceeding ten thousand dollars, as shall be just and reasonable, as a compensation for the necessary expenses and services hereby required to be performed.

Thursday, June 14. The subject of defining the general powers and duties of manufacturing Corporations was referred to the next session.

Measures were taken for inquiry whether complainants, in criminal prosecutions, should not be made liable, provided the complaints were not sustained by the Justice, by whom the cause shall be inquired into. The subject was finally referred to the next session, as was also that of procuring a new Map of the State.

SUMMARY.

Railway. The large majority by which the resolves respecting a Railway, passed in the House, affords good evidence that the subject is gaining the attention of the community, and beginning to be estimated according to its real importance and merits. No person, we think, who has seen the operations of a Railway can doubt for a moment the importance of the proposed work, to our city and State.

On Thursday the same resolutions were passed in the Senate without opposition. We trust that the fault of blindness to our own interests as a people, and indifference to enterprises important to our prosperity, and influence, will no longer be justly chargeable upon us. An undertaking that promises so much, will not, we believe, be hastily abandoned, by a people that have hitherto given so much evidence of foresight and enterprise.

New Medicines. Among the new medicines mentioned in late publications, is one called *Morphine.*—This is the peculiar alkali of opium. Its price is $50 per ounce. Another medicine is *Narcotine*, which, we are told, is the principle in opium and laudanum, which is so apt to irritate and disorder the nervous system. This, we are informed, promises nothing as a medicine. Its price is $120 per ounce. The Medical Intelligencer, alluding to the *moderate* price, says "to this circumstance, perhaps, is partly to be attributed its peculiar effects on the nervous system"

Travelling in Maine. There is an hourly stage coach between Hallowell and Augusta, and a daily stage from Hallowell and Augusta, to Winthrop, a distance of ten miles. The steamboat Experiment passes up and down the Kennebeck daily.

It is stated in the Gardiner Christian Intelligencer, that preparations are making for the rebuilding of the bridge, across the Kennebec, at Augusta, Me. It is expected that it will be passible sometime in the course of the approaching Autumn.

It has been finally decided that the town of Augusta shall be the seat of Government of the growing and important State of Maine. The Commissioners appointed for the purpose have decided that the Capitol shall be erected on a spot called Weston's Hill. The Gardiner Intelligencer says;—

"This is a beautiful eminence, falling gradually on all sides, situated about half a mile south of the court-house, on the street leading to Hallowell. It has a commanding view of the river and the several flourishing villages on the river several miles above and below the eminence chosen. It is contemplated to have the road straightened from Hallowell to Augusta. It will then pass on the east side of the hill. If the state buildings should be erected thereon, it is, perhaps, no stretch of fancy to predict that the time will not be far distant when the two villages will have run into one."

The Augusta Journal has the following paragraph respecting the road between Hallowell and Augusta.

"We understand the Selectmen will proceed immediately to open the new road to Hallowell. A part of it will be rather expensive, but it will be a great improvement, and is necessary for a convenient and direct access to the site selected for the public buildings."

We like the following sentiments from the Massachusetts Journal of Thursday. Readers will make their own application of them.

"It is an honorable trait in the character of our Southern brethren, that they husband the reputation of their great men. The presses and writers of that section do *not* because an eminent fellow-citizen is opposed to them, fall upon him, abuse and blacken him without mercy.

They know that to impair the reputation of their great men is *parricidal*, and impairs the influence and respectability of their State."

"How strange and lamentable is the contrast, which our practice in this respect forms to that of Virginia.

"With us there are writers and presses, who heap abuse and insult upon a great man, just in proportion as he is great, because in that proportion he will naturally have weight and influence; and these it is the object of such paricidal writers utterly to destroy."

New Invented Life Preserver.—We yesterday witnessed an experiment with one of the Life Preservers, constructed by Dr. John L. Comstock, of Hartford, which proved completely successful. A man furnished with one of these machines, was thrown overboard from the steam-boat Macdonough, Capt. Beebe, and remained in the water half an hour, lying upon the surface, and swimming or floating at his pleasure.—The Evening Post describes the apparatus as very simple, consisting merely of a canvass bag, about five feet long, and, when filled, of as many inches diameter. In the centre of this a brass cock is inserted, with a screw stopper, and all a person would have to do in case of a disaster at sea, either on board of ship or steam-boat, would be to lash the bag around his waist, apply his mouth to the cock, and blow it full of air. By this means he can keep himself above the water as long as he can survive without being chilled to death; and passengers in a steam-boat thus provided, could in case of fire at sea, or other accident, throw themselves overboard, and be towed by the small boats, in shoals, to land—or if upon a lee shore they would be drifted to land. The canvass, of which the bag is made, is double, and rendered perfectly water and air tight, by means of a solution of India Rubber, spread like a glue between the cloth, and which adheres with immoveable tenacity. The same process applied to ladies' prunella shoes, will render them water tight till worn through, while the cloth is as soft, flexible and pliable as ever. We saw a pair of pantaloons made of cloth prepared in this way, which, after being in the water a long time, were as dry inside as ever.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

Steam. For some time past it has been supposed that the projects in which our countryman, Jacob Perkins, has been engaged, in London, for improving steam engines, were entirely visionary, and that they had been abandoned by him as such. We are gratified to state that Mr. Perkins has succeeded in perfecting nearly all his plans, and that he has made some highly important discoveries in the application of steam. Not only his own letter shows this, but the observations of the Editor of the London Journal of Arts, confirm all his statements. So far has Mr. P. progressed, that he now *advertises in London to furnish steam engines, upon a guarantee that they shall save one half the fuel, three fourths of the weight, and also of the bulk, and cost but two thirds the price, of the best London made condensing engines.* At the last accounts, Mr. Perkins was engaged in building steam artillery, as well as musketry, for the French Government.

New Atlas. "A highly instructive and useful work, [says the Palladium], has recently been published at New York," with the following title.

"A Geographical, Chronological, and Historical Atlas, on the new and improved plan, or a view of the present state of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States and Colonies in the known world.—By JOHN L. BLAKE, A. M. Member of the American Antiquarian Society, and Honorary Member of the New York Historical Society. Illustrated by Charts and Engravings. New York, Cooke & Co.

A clock has been invented at Grenoble, Italy, which is kept in perpetual motion by water power; the water is collected as in a reservoir, upon the roof of the house.

Dry Dock. At the last session of Congress a law was passed, authorizing the building of two dry docks. It was finally decided that one of them should be located at Charlestown, Mass. and the other at Gosport, Va. It appears, by the papers of Wednesday, that the operations for constructing the Dock at Charlestown, have been commenced. The Engineer is preparing an office, and marking off the ground for the dock, coffer-dam, wharves, &c. connected with the dock.

We mention as a fact indicating the rapid growth of this town, and the quantity of lumber used in the large number of buildings now erecting in this place, that no less than *eighteen* schooners have arrived here since Sunday morning, laden with lumber, from different ports in Maine. *Providence American.*

Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser states that there are in that city about four hundred billiard tables, where the time and money of clerks, apprentices, and other young persons, are idly spent.

A resolve granting to the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, permission to erect a room in the rear of the Doric hall of the new State House, for the reception of the Statue of Washington, has passed both branches of the Legislature. *Adv.*

Meeting of Merchants. A meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House on Monday evening, "for the purpose of devising measures to secure the prosperity of commerce, and to protect the just rights of commercial men from the effects of prohibitary duties." N. Goddard, Esq. was chosen chairman of the meeting, and William Hales, Esq. secretary. A committee was appointed to report at a future meeting on the measures proper to be adopted to effect the object of the meeting. *Courier.*

State Treasurer. Wednesday, the 13th inst. agreably to appointment, both branches of the Legislature met in convention for the purpose of choosing a Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth. After two unsuccessful ballotings, *Joseph Sewall, Esq.* was chosen.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY. At the annual meeting of the Fellows of this Society, convened from all parts of the Commonwealth, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, and ordered to be printed. All the resolutions, with one exception, only, passed *nemine contradicente.*

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits is often the consequence of an opinion that such liquids contribute to the health of man,—and

Whereas, It seems to be a duty peculiarly belonging to this Society to oppose and correct so insidious an error;

Therefore Resolved, 1st, That, in the opinion of this Society, the constant use of ardent spirits is not a source of strength and vigour, but that it is generally production of weakness and disease.

Resolved, 2dly, That this Society agree to discourage the use of ardent spirits as much as lies in their power; and for this purpose, to discontinue the employment of spirituous preparations of medicine whenever they can find substitutes; and when compelled to use them for any great length of time, to warn the patient of the danger of forming an unconquerable and fatal habit.

Resolved, 3dly, That the excessive and constant use of wine is, in opinion of this Society, a cause of many diseases; and that though it is useful in some of them, as in the stage of weakness in fever, its use is in these cases often carried too far and continued too long.

Resolved, 4thly, That, in the opinion of this Society, the most salutary drink for the general use of man is water; and that even this pure liquid must be employed in a rational and discreet manner, especially in hot weather; and that, if we were called on to recommend some drink of a more stimulating quality, we should advise the use of malt liquors.

Resolved, lastly, That this Society will use the skill of its members, in ascertaining the best modes of preventing and of curing the habit of intemperance; and that, for this purpose, a premium of fifty dollars shall be offered for the best dissertation on the subject; which, after being approved by the Counsellors, shall be read at the next annual meeting of the Society, and afterwards printed; and that the authors be requested to point out the circumstances in which an abandonment of the habitual use of stimulating drinks is dangerous, and the effect of the use of wine and ardent spirits on the different organs of the animal economy.

To carry into effect the last resolution, the subscriber gives notice that the Counsellors have directed that all dissertations must be sent to him, post paid, on or before the 1st of March 1828, and that each must be accompanied by a sealed paper containing the name of the author; and the premium will be paid to the successful candidate in money or by a medal, or a piece of plate, at his option.

GEORGE HAYWARD,
Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Phi Beta Kappa. At the ensuing anniversary of this Society, the discourse will be delivered by the Rev. James Walker, of Charlestown, and the Poem by Rev. Dr. Flint, of Salem.

Canal Revenue. The amount of toll received by the Collector at Albany, from the commencement of canal navigation, on the twenty-first day of April, to the first day of June, is *forty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty-two dollars.*—The number of boats that *departed* from Albany during the same time, is *eleven hundred and sixty-four.*

We have learnt, with satisfaction, that after frequent conferences, and the interchange of several official notes, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebello, the Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made as will prevent a late occurrence at Rio Janerio, endangering the peace or harmony of the two countries. *National Intelligencer.*

The House of Assembly in Connecticut have passed a resolution appropriating $26,000 towards a new state-house in New Haven. It is expected to cost $40,000, and the balance is to be raised by the city and county.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal, of the 11th inst. states, that Flour was manufactured in the vicinity of that place, on the 4th ult. from wheat of the present year's growth, being the earliest production of that grain, within the knowledge of the editor.

There was a fall of Meteoric Stones near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 19th of May last, after several explosions in the air. The fact is attested by Rev. Mr. Ketring, who has some of them in his possession.

A whale, between 40 and 50 feet in length entered the Passamaquoddy, and passed above the bridge at Portsmouth, N. H. on Thursday last. Several attempts have been made to take him.—A codfish was caught in Portsmouth harbour, on Tuesday last, which weighed 97 lbs.

On Friday last, a promising child of Mr. Phillips, keeper of a livery stable in Common street, aged two years, fell from a two-story window, and was so severely bruised on the head, as to survive but three hours.

Masonry. The Governor of Vera Cruz has issued a decree prohibiting all Masonic Associations, and dooming to banishment all persons who shall be concerned in them; and to imprisonment any person furnishing a place for masonic meetings.

Capt. Parry is to stop in Norway and receive on board a number of rein-deer to be employed in dragging the sledge boats over the ice, in the excursion to the pole.

Population of France. According to a census taken in March, France contains 31,825,428 souls, Paris 890,421. Lyons 140,000. Bordeaux 93,000. Marseilles 116,000.

Another triumph of liberal principles has occurred, in the unanimous election of Royer Collard, a member of the French Academy, in place of the Marquis de la Place. Royer Collard is a leading French Whig, and one of the most earnest opponents of the law against the Press.

The British Constitution provides that every Minister of State shall be a member of Parliament. It was probably intended to confine the King to Parliament for his selection of Ministers. Now he appoints at large, and the Minister must get himself elected. The boroughs furnish convenient places for these pro forma elections. Many of the greatest men in Parliament have come from the "rotten boroughs."

The Bishoprick of Osnaburg. This Bishoprick, which was filled by the late Duke of York, is possessed by Catholics and Protestants alternately—the Protestant Bishop being always a member of the House of Brunswick Luneburgh. The King will now have to select a Catholic Bishop as the successor of his brother, who was one of the bitterest opponents the Catholics ever had.

A "religious disputation" is going on in Dublin between Mr. Pope, a Protestant parson, and Mr. Maguire, a Catholic priest. They have each their chairman, and they speak alternately every half hour. The Lecture Room was crowded.—The whole thing had the air of a pitched battle, and savours of the ludicrous.

Greek News. The Dutch Greek Committee have received a letter from Col. Huidegger, dated Egina, Feb. 17, 1827, which announces the failure of the expedition undertaken by sea and land, to relieve Athens, and in which Bourbaci was taken prisoner by the Turks; and requesting the Committee to send more supplies of money and provisions. It will be recollected that this event has been reported as having been a success gained by the Greeks. Mr. Eynard, the Greek Agent, adds, that the wish for supplies had been complied with, and that 50,000 francs in cash, and 800,000 lbs. of provisions, had been sent to Greece.

Odessa, (Russia,) April 4. Our advices from Constantinople announce, that the blockade of Athens, by the Turks, was raised on the 12th of March; and that a new secret expedition was fitting out under the convoy of the frigate Hellas, and directed by the Bavarian Philhellenes;—That Lord Cochrane arrived at Paros, the 15th March;—That the Grand Seignior had ordered a press of seamen, to double man his navy; and that a great sensation existed in the capital.

ORDAINED.

In Andover, 6th inst. Rev. Samuel C. Jackson, as pastor of the West Society. Ordaining Clergy, Rev. Professor Stuart, Rev. Messrs. Edwards, Holt, of N. H. Jackson of Vt. Maltby, French, and Eastman.

At Worcester, 7th inst. Rev. Rodney A. Miller, pastor of the first Church. Ordaining Clergy, Rev. Messrs. Edward Beecher, of Boston, Fay of Charlestown, Stone of Brookfield, Snell of N. Brookfield, Allen of Shrewsbury, Fiske of N. Braintree, and Codman, D. D. of Dorchester.

To Correspondents. Two poetical articles are received, which will appear in due time.

The communication of a Friend to the Heathen, is received and will appear when we have time to notice it as we wish to do.

☞The publisher of the Christian Register wishes it understood that no books are advertised as published or for sale at his office, except such as he can recommend to the confidence of the public.

Respecting books advertised as for sale by others, he takes no responsibility, and wishes that their being *advertised* in the Register should not be considered as an expression of any opinion respecting their merits, as they are, sometimes, books with which he is wholly unacquainted. They are advertised as in any other paper, and the public are left to form their own opinions of their suitableness or unsuitableness to their own wants.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Gannett, Rev. Henry Ware, jr. to Miss Mary Pickard, daughter of the late Mark Pickard, Esq.

At Jamaica Plain, Mr. Isaac Cook, junior, of Brookline, to Miss Harriet W. Wilson, daughter of Mr. John W.

In Salem, by Rev. Mr. Colman, Benj. Lynde Oliver, jr. Esq. to Miss Frances Briggs.

In N. York, Henry Wm. Channing, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to Miss Adeline C. d'Anville Cook, daughter of the late William Cook, Esq. of Boston.

In Bridgewater, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Mr. William Dunbar to Miss Eunice Mitchell, daughter of D. Mitchell, Esq.—Mr. Job P. Rounseville, to Miss Laura Washburn.

In Northampton, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Joseph Tolman to Miss Angelina Davenport.

DEATHS.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Read, widow of the late Mr. James Read, aged 87 years.

In Quincy, Miss Emeline Mehitable Adams, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Phipps, aged 17.

In Danvers, Mr. Daniel Osborn, aged 84.

In Hinsdale, Vt. Maj. Reuben Metcalf, 68.

Died in Surry, Me., on the 24th ult., suddenly, Samuel Hills, Esq. aged 61. The circumstances attending his death are painful in the extreme. In a word, he died a victim to the Thompsonian system of practice! He was unwell, but able at 10, A. M. to walk into the field, and give some directions. Soon after, the process so often detailed, commenced, of steaming, with the repeated use of lobelia, or of Indian tobacco, cayenne, &c. &c., and before 2, P. M., he was a corpse. *Med. Int.*

Drowned, at the Globe Factory, Troy, Mass, Frederick Pepall, aged about 20, and his brother Albert, aged 11. The latter fell into the water, and the former went in to endeavor to save him. They were found locked in each other's arms.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

THIS day published by BOWLES & DEARBORN, Boston, and G. & C. CARVILL, New-York, THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND LITERARY GAZETTE, No. 9, for June, 1827.

CONTENTS.

REVIEW. Hedge's Edition of Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Palfrey's Discourses on Intemperance; Fowle's English Grammar.

MISCELLANY. The Elopement.

ORIGINAL POETRY. Is this a time to be cloudy and sad; Passage of the Red Sea; Sonnets—to a Western Mound; Spring Breezes.

CRITICAL NOTICES. Sherman's New System of Grammar; Vivian Grey; Hodge's Biblical Repertory; Angell on the Rule of Adverse Enjoyment; Laws of Brown University; Metcalf's Edition of Starkie on Evidence; Del Mar's Spanish Grammar; The Tor Hill.

INTELLIGENCE. Mexican Manuscript; Bell of Notre Dame; Education in Russia; Silk Trade at Taunton, England; The Bat; Animal Bodies preserved from Putrefaction; Calisthenic Exercises; German Universities; Magnetic Equator; Aerial Phenomenon at the top of the Pic du Midi; Power of the Sun's Rays; Lamps without Wicks.

List of New Publications. Literary Advertiser.
June 16.

MR. DEWEY'S DISCOURSES.

JUST published, at this office, "Two Discourses, designed to illustrate, in some particulars, the original use of the Epistles of the New Testament, compared with their use and application at the present day. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford." For sale also by J. R. Buffum, Salem, and by B. Bates, New-York.
may 19

LIBERAL PREACHER.

THE following gentlemen approve the plan of the work, of which the article given on our first page, is the Prospectus,—and the greater part of them are to be contributors: viz.

Rev. Dr Ripley, of Concord; Rev. Dr Porter, of Roxbury; Rev. Dr Bancroft, of Worcester; Rev. Dr Ware, Professor of Divinity in Harvard University; Rev. Dr Kirkland, President of Harvard University; Rev. Dr Thayer, of Lancaster; Rev. Dr Pierce, of Brookline; Rev. Dr Kendall, of Plymouth; Rev Dr Channing, of Boston; Rev. Dr Flint, of Salem; Rev. Dr Parker, of Portsmouth; Rev. Dr Willard, of Deerfield; Rev. Professor Norton, of Harvard University; Rev. John Brazer, of Salem; Rev. Henry Ware, of Boston; Rev. James Walker, of Charlestown; Rev. F. W. P Greenwood, Rev. J. G. Palfrey, Rev. Jared Sparks, Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston; Rev. Orville Dewey, of New Bedford; Rev. Convers Francis, of Watertown; Rev. E. Q. Sewall, &c. &c.

TERMS.

1. Each Monthly number will contain one Sermon of usual length, or two short Sermons, handsomely printed with a new type, (of which this is a specimen,) on superfine paper.

2. Price, one dollar a year, in *advance*, or one dollar fifty cents, if not paid in six months.

3. For obtaining five subscribers, a copy gratis one year. Such subscribers being responsible.—Or,

4. *Five* or more persons uniting, and forwarding their names to the publisher, *as subscribers, at one time, together with their payments*, may receive the work for the year, at *eighty cents.*

5. All subscribers to be furnished from the commencement.

6. An Index and Title-page, suitable to be bound with the Volume, will accompany the Twelfth Number.

7. All Communications respecting subscriptions, and the pecuniary concerns of the work to be made to the publisher, John Prentiss, Keene, N. H. and Bowles & Dearborn, Boston.

☞Those who may wish to become Agents will receive the usual commissions.

☞If the encouragement confidently expected is realized, a number for June, 1827, will be issued.

☞Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to return the names, or the number, (if agents) they will be responsible for, as soon as the 10th of June next.
may 12

THIS DAY PUBLISHED

BY N. S. SIMPKINS & Co., Court Street, the *CHRISTIAN VISITANT*; or *RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.* No. 3—for May and June.

CONTENTS.

Religion; Summer; Solitude; A Sermon on Spiritual Influence, Part 2; Mariners; Sailors and Tracts; Worship at Sea; Letter of Dr. Johnson, on his Wife's Death; Religion Internal; Why are not the Means of Religion more efficient?

Juvenile Department. Biographical Sketch.

Poetry. To an Absent Friend; God in every Thing.

Miscellaneous. Communion with God; Extracts from Cecil; Extracts.

Intelligence. Missions; Convention Sermon; Society for the Suppression of Intemperance; the American Unitarian Association. June 16

HYMNS FOR CHILDREN.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, "HYMNS FOR CHILDREN."

☞A notice of this little work will be found among the communications in the Register of this week.

UNITARIAN MISCELLANY.

HILLIARD, GRAY & Co. have complete setts of the Unitarian Miscellany, published at Baltimore, which they will sell for 62 1-2 cents per volumn. Some of the last volumes will be sold separate, if wanted, and complete sets.
June 16.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST published, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72, Washington-street,

The American Annual Register, for the years 1825—6, or the Fifteenth year of American Independence.

Hope Leslie, or Early Times in the Massachusetts. By the author of Redwood.

An amended version of the *Book of Job*, with an Introduction and Notes, chiefly explanatory. By George R. Noves.

The History of Dedham, from the beginning of its settlement in September, 1635, to May 1827. By Erastus Worthington.
June 16.

LIBERAL PREACHER.

The first number of the LIBERAL PREACHER, for June, will be published near the close of the month. The second, about the 15th of July, and afterwards regularly in the first week of every month. BOWLES AND DEARBORN.
June 16. 72 Washington Street, Boston.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNS.

SELECT HYMNS for Sunday Schools, printed on one side of a sheet, and intended to be pasted on stiff paper, and used in the form of cards, may be obtained at this office. may 19

THE CORONATION OF NAPOLEON.

PAINTED by the celebrated DAVID, is now open to the public, in the spacious Hall over the New Market.

The Picture is 32 feet long by 22 high, and occupied the artist 14 years to paint it.

Admittance 25 cents—a description of the Picture, price twelve and a half cents, to be had at the door.

Hours of exhibition from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
April 28, 1827.

WANTED,

AN active well-disposed lad, about 14 years old as an apprentice to the Printing business. Inquire at this Office. may 19

WANTED.

ODD numbers of the *Christian Disciple*, New Series, will be received at the office of the Christian Register, in exchange for Religous tracts, and Childrens books.
june 16.

FOUND.

A bundle of the prints representing *Bunker Hill battle* were found lately amongst papers which have not been overhauled since the fire in Court Street in 1825, and are supposed to have been lost at that time. Inquire at this office.
june 2.

A WIDOW LADY of respectable connexions, wishes a situation in the city as Housekeeper in a small family, or as companion to an elderly Lady—or to assist in sewing—she would not object to a residence in the vicinity of Boston. A line directed to A. B. and left at this Office will be attended to. may 26

FOR Sale at this office, also by Messrs Hilliard, Gray, and Co. and by Messrs Richardson and Lord. "Brooks' Prayers," Price 87 1-2 cents.

POETRY.

The following lines are among several anonymous articles, in a small work lately published in England, under the title of *Poetical Sketches of Biblical Subjects.*

THE LAST PLAGUE OF EGYPT.

Exod. xii. 29, 30.

"'Tis midnight—'tis midnight o'er Egypt's dark sky,
And in whirlwind and storm the Sirocco sweeps by;
All arid and hot is its death-breathing blast;—
Each sleeper breathes thick, and each bosom beats fast.

And the young mother wakes, and starts in her rest,
And presses more closely her babe to her breast;
But the heart that she presses is death-like and still,
And the lips that she kisses are breathless and chill.

And the young brother clings to the elder in fear,
As the gust falls so dirge-like and sad on his ear;
But that brother returns not the trembling embrace—
He speaks not—he breathes not—death lies in his place.

And the first-born of Egypt are dying around;
'Tis a sigh—'tis a moan—and then slumber more sound:
They but wake from their sleep, and their spirits are fled;
They but wake into *life*, to repose with the *dead*.

And there lay the infant, still smiling in death,
Scarce heav'd its young breast as it parted with breath;
And there lay the boy, in youth's budding bloom,
With the calmness of sleep, but the hue of the tomb!

And there fell the youth in the pride of his prime,
In the spring-tide of life, and perchance too of crime;
And unnerv'd is that arm, and clos'd is that eye,
And cold is that bosom which once beat so high.

And the fond mother's hope, and the fond father's trust,
And the widow's sole stay, are returning to dust.
Egypt has not a place where there is not one dead,
From the proud monarch's palace to penury's shed.

And the hearths of that country are desolate now,
And the crown of her glory is struck from her brow;
But while proud Egypt trembles, still Israel is free,
Unfettered, unbound, as the wave of the sea".

MISCELLANY.

EDUCATION.

You must begin early to make your children *love* you, that they may *obey* you. This mixture is no where more necessary than in children. And I must tell you, that you are not to expect returns of kindness from your children without grains of allowance; and yet it is not so much a defect in their good nature as a shortness of thought in them. Their first insufficiency maketh them lean so entirely upon their parents for what is necessary, that the habit of it maketh them continue the same expectations for what is unreasonable; and as often as they are denied, so often they think they are injured: and whilst their desires are strong and their reason yet in the cradle, their anger looketh no farther than the thing they long for and cannot have; and to be displeased for their own good is a maxim they are very slow to understand. So that you may conclude, the first thoughts of your children will have no small mixture of mutiny, which being so natural, you must not be angry except you would increase it. You must deny them as seldom as you can, and when there is no avoiding it you must do it gently; you must flatter away their ill humor, and take the next opportunity of pleasing them in some other thing, before they either ask or look for it. This will strengthen your authority by making it soft to them; and confirm their obedience by making it their interest. You are to have as strict a guard upon yourself among your children, as if you were among your enemies. They are apt to make wrong inferences, to take encouragement from half words, and misapply what you may say or do, so as either to lessen their duty, or to extend their liberty, farther than is convenient. Let them be more in awe of your kindness than of your power. And, above all, take heed of supporting a favorite child in its impertinence, which will give right to the rest of claiming the same privilege. You are to live so with your children that they may never choose to avoid you except when they have offended, and then let them tremble, that they may distinguish: but their penance must not continue so long as to grow too sour upon their stomachs, that it may not harden instead of correcting them. The kind and severe part must have their several turns seasonably applied; but your indulgence is to have the broader mixture, that *love* rather than *fear* may be the root of their *obedience*. *Locke.*

From the National Intelligencer.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

HIS LIFE, HABITS, AND MANNERS.

[*From the Custis Recollections.*]

Gen. Washington, during the whole of both his public and private life, was a very early riser; indeed, the maternal mansion, at which his first habits were formed, abhorred the character of a sluggard, as much as nature does a vacuum. Whether as chief magistrate, or the retired citizen, we find this man of method and labor seated in his library from one to two hours before day, in winter, and at day-break in summer. We wonder at the amazing deal of work which he performed. Nothing but a method, the most remarkable and exemplary, could have enabled him to accomplish an amount of labor, which might have given pretty full employment to the lives of half a dozen ordinary, and not idle men. When we consider the volumes of his official papers—his vast foreign, public, and private correspondence—we are scarcely able to believe that the space of one man's life should have comprehended the doing so many things, and doing them so well.—His toilet was soon made. A single servant prepared his clothes, and laid them in readiness, also combed and tied his hair; he shaved and dressed himself, giving but very little of his precious time to matters of that sort, though remarkable for the neatness and propriety of his apparel. His clothes were made after the old-fashioned cut, of the best, though plainest materials. When President of the United States, the style of his household and equipage corresponded with the dignity of his exalted station, though avoiding as much as was possible every thing like show or parade. The expenses of his Presidency, over and above the salary of government, absorbed the proceeds of the sale of a very considerable estate.

The President never appeared in military costume, unless to receive his brethren of the Cincinnatti, or at reviews. He then wore the old opposition colours of England, and the regimental dress of the volunteer corps which he commanded prior to the Revolution. With the exception of the brilliant epaulettes, we believe a present from Gen. Lafayette, and the diamond order of the Cincinnatti, presented by the seamen of the French fleet, our allies in the war of liberty, the uniform of the commander in chief of the army and navy, under the constitution, was as plain as blue and buff could make it. The cocked hat, with the black ribbon cockade, was the only type of the heroic time, which appended to the Chief, during his Civil Magistracy; in all other respects, he seemed studiously to merge the military into the civil characteristics of his public life.

About sunrise, General Washington invariably visited and inspected his stables. He was very fond of horses, and his equipages were always of a superior order. The horses which he rode, in the War of Independence, were said to be superb.

The library, and a visit to the stables, occupied the morning till the hour of breakfast; this meal was without change to him, whose habits were regular, even to matters which others are so apt to indulge themselves in, to endless variety. Indian cakes, honey, and tea, formed this temperate repast. On rising from table, if there were guests, and it was seldom otherwise, books and papers were offered for their amusement; they were requested to take good care of themselves, and the illustrious Farmer proceeded to the daily tour of his agricultural concerns. He rode upon his farms entirely unattended, opening his gates, pulling down and putting up his fences, as he passed, visiting his laborers at their work, inspecting all the operations of his extensive agricultural establishments with a careful eye, directing useful improvements, and superintending them in their progress. He introduced many and valuable foreign, as well as domestic, modes of improved husbandry, shewing, by experiment, their practical utility, and peculiar adaptation to our system of rural affairs; and, by his zeal and ability, 'gave a speed to the plough,' and a generous impulse to the cause of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—those important sources of National Wealth, Industry, and Independence.

The afternoon was usually devoted to the library. At night, his labors o'er, the venerable citizen would join his family and friends at the tea table, and enjoy their society for several hours—took no supper, and about nine o'clock retired to bed.—When without company, he frequently read to his family extracts from the new publications of the day, and on Sunday, sermons and other sacred writings. He read with distinctness and precision, though with a voice, the tones of which had been considerably broken, by a pulmonary affection in early life, and which, when greatly excited, produced a laboring of the chest. He would frequently, when sitting with his family, appear absent; his lips would move, his hand be raised, and he would evidently seem under the influence of thoughts which had nothing to do with the quiescent scene around him. This peculiarity is readily accounted for, since it must be no very easy matter for one who so long had borne the cares of public life, at once to lay aside all thought for others, and become content with individual concerns.

In winter, when stress of weather prevented his taking his usual exercise, he was in the habit of walking for an hour in the portico, before retiring to rest. As the eastern portico of the Mansion House is more than ninety feet in length, this walk would comprise several miles.

Thus, in the seldom varied routine of useful industry, temperate enjoyment, and the heartfelt gratifications of domestic felicity, sped the latter days of the Father of his Country; and oh! it was luxurious to behold this 'time honored man,' the race of whose glory was run, who had seized the goal of all his wishes, obtained the reward of all his toils in the freedom and happiness of a rising Empire, resting from his mighty labors, amid the tranquil retirement of Mount Vernon.

General Washington was always a strict and decorous observer of the Sabbath. He invariably attended divine service once a day, when within reach of a place of worship. His respect to the Clergy, as a body, was shewn by public entertainments to them, the same as the Corps Legislative and Diplomatic; and among his bosom friends were the present venerable Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the late excellent prelate and ardent friend of American Liberty, Dr. Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Maternal Love. If there is one human feeling from the impulses of earthly frailty, that tells us in the slightest breathings of its celestial origin, it is that of a mother's love—a mother's chaste, overwhelming, and everlasting love for her children.

The name of mother is our childhood's talisman—our refuge and our safeguard in all our misery; 'tis the first half-formed word that falls from the babbling tongue, the first idea that dawns on the opening mind; the first, the fondest, and the most lasting tie in which affection can bind the heart of man! It is from the beginning the same and unchangeable. It owes not its being to this world, or the things in this world, but is independent and self-existent; enduring whilst the pulse of life animates the breast that fosters it; and if there be any thing of mortality that survives the grave, surely its best and noblest passion will never perish. Oh! it is a pure and holy emulation of heaven's mercy, implanted in the heart of woman for the dearest and nicest purpose, to be at once her truest and most sacred pleasure, and the safety and blessing of her offspring.

'Tis not a selfish passion, depending for its permanency on the reciprocation of advantages; but on its sincerity. It casteth not itself, and centres but in the happiness of its object; and when the welfare of that object is at stake, it putteth away fear and knoweth not weariness. It is not excited by form of feature, but rather by a happy pervertion of perception, imbues all things with an imaginary beauty.

It watches over our helpless infancy with the ceaseless benignity of a guardian angel: anticipates every childish wish, honours every wayward fancy, soothes every transient sorrow, sings our sweet lullaby to rest, and cradles us on its warm and throbbing breast; and when pain and sickness prey upon the fragile form, what medicine is there like a mother's kisses? what quieting pillow like a mother's bosom? Or when launched into the wide ocean of a tempestuous world, what eye gazes on our venturous voyage, with all the eagerness of maternal fondness, amid the sad yet not unpleasant contest of hopes and fears, and deep anxieties. When the rugged path of life has been bravely, patiently, and nobly trodden; when prosperity has smiled upon us; when virtue has upheld us amid the world's temptations, virtue which she herself planted in us; and when Fame has bound her laurels round us, is there a heart that throbs with a livelier or more grateful pleasure than a mother's?

Three Faults of Nurses.—1. To lisp in baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be, the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation.—2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins, coming down chimney, if they cry; whereas children should be taught, that, if they behave well, nothing can harm them; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely gotten rid of.—3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a child to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age.—Every age has its own peculiar decorousness.

Galaxy.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the City of Boston, in conformity to the State Law, authorizing and directing their duty, give notice, that they will attend at their Office, east corner of Old Faneuil Hall, until the first day of July next, and *no longer*, to receive lists of the Real and Personal Estates and Income of the inhabitants, and of all Corporations and Copartnerships respectively of said City, with a view to an equitable and satisfactory apportionment of the City and County Tax for the current year.

The Assessors wish their fellow citizens distinctly to understand, that no oral communication will be considered; and they confidently hope that every Citizen, Corporation and Copartnership, will avail themselves of the opportunity of virtually taxing themselves, by sending in true and perfect lists in writing, of property in their possession, including Proprietary Estates, and Estates in Trust liable to be taxed, on or before the time above specified; and that all those who neglect or refuse to comply with this requisition, will be doomed and assessed by the Assessors according to their best skill and judgment; and that no alteration will be made in the said dooming and assessment, except upon the pleas, set forth in the statute of the Commonwealth, in such cases made and provided.

Where Estates of deceased persons have been divided among the several heirs, since last year, or have changed owners from other causes, the Assessors will feel themselves obliged to Executors and Administrators, and other persons interested in such Estates, to give them notice of all such facts; and unless this notice is attended to immediately, all such Estates will be taxed as last year, to the Heirs, or otherwise, as the case may be. It will be observed that the *extra official* notice heretofore sanctioned, of calling on the inhabitants to review the tax books, after the taxes are apportioned, will be *discontinued.*

The following Schedule contains all the taxable articles, and may serve as a form, viz.

Polls, the number from 16 years and upwards.
Real Estate, the just value.
Money at Interest, more than is paid Interest for.
Bank and Insurance Stock, the just value.
Public Securities of all kinds, the just value.
Amount of the value of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Stock in trade, Vessels of all kinds, with their appurtenances and appendages, at home and abroad, paid for or not paid for.
Horses and Cattle, the just value.
Income from Profession, Faculty, Trade or Employment, gained by sea or land.

SAMUEL NORWOOD,
JOHN STEVENS,
HENRY BASS,
THOMAS JACKSON,
THOMAS C. AMORY,
Assessors.

Assessors' Office,
May 1, 1827.

MR. DEWEY'S DISCOURSES.

JUST published, at this office, "Two Discourses, designed to illustrate, in some particulars, the original use of the Epistles of the New Testament, compared with their use and application at the present day. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford." may 19

DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH IN TROY.

JUST published, A Brief Account of the Origin and Progress of the Divisions in the Presbyterian Church in the city of Troy, N. Y. Containing, also, strictures on the new doctrines preached by the Rev. C. G. Finney and N. S. S. Beman, with a summary relation of the trial of the latter before the Presbytery. For sale by RICHARDSON & LORD.
may26

MR. LAMSON'S DISCOURSE.

A CHEAP edition of Mr Lamson's Discourse at the ordination of Rev C. C. Sewall, at Danvers, is just published, and is for sale at this office. may 19

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

NATHANIEL S. SIMPKINS & CO. Court Street, corner of Brattle-street, have just published the third stereotype edition of the DEFINITION ENGLISH READER.

In this Reader, a Vocabulary is placed at the head of each Section, giving the *definitions* and true *pronunciations* of the most important words, agreeably to the principles of WALKER. It gives an opportunity to the scholars, when studying their lessons, to determine the pronunciation and definition of any difficult word that may occur, without reference to a Dictionary. Walker's Orthography is also given to the work, for the purpose of uniformity.

One great objection to the introduction of a new book, is obviated by the present publication, which, with the exception of the Vocabulary, conforms to the edition now in use; thus giving an opportunity for its introduction, as each scholar may become in want of a new Reader, instead of requiring the whole school to throw aside their old books at once, and purchase new.

In the press and will be published in a few days by *N. S. Simpkins & Co.* and *Hilliard, Gray and Co.*—

The DEFINITION INTRODUCTION to Murray's Reader. "Amidst the multitude of new "school books which the love of novelty, the van- "ity of authorship, and the desire of gain, ob- "trude upon the public, we have seen none that, "in our estimation, are superior, and but few "that are comparable to those deservedly popu- "lar and useful works compiled by the celebrated "LINDLEY MURRAY, a man who devoted his "time and talents to this object, and who, from "the example of a virtuous life, the elegance, the "purity and the moral tendency of his writings, "and his efforts to fix, improve and adorn the "English language, may justly be regarded as a "benefactor of the human race; unless, therefore, "they are superseded, not merely by works, pro- "fessedly, but decidedly better, we should regret "to see them detruded from the merited pre-em- "inence which they have so long enjoyed and "maintained in the public opinion." This *Introduction*, like the *Definition Reader*, is improved by the addition of a *vocabulary* of the most important and difficult words prefixed to each section; thus giving the pupil an opportunity to ascertain, not only the *pronunciation* but the *definition* of any difficult words that may occur, without that obstruction to good reading which is so often experienced by the young scholar, in a book where the words are divided and accented in the body of the work.

N. S. Simpkins & Co. have received a new edition of *Smiley's* GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS—besides the usual Maps, this edition has a Map of Mexico, with the recent divisions into states and territories, and a Map of the West India Islands.

Grimshaw's HISTORY OF THE U. STATES, with Questions and Key adapted.

Goldsmith's History of ENGLAND, GREECE and ROME, all improved by *W. Grimshaw*—with Questions and Keys:

Grimshaw's ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, or Analysis of the English language, containing the radicals and definition of words derived from the Greek, Latin and French languages, &c.

Also—Walker's Dictionary; Murray's Grammar; Class Books and Arithmeticks of all kinds in common use; Writing and Letter paper; Copy Books; Quills, Slates, &c. may 19

PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

AS the Spring Schools are now opening, *LINCOLN & EDMANDS* respectfully call the attention of School Committees to the *PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT*, in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation. Nearly 30,000 copies of this work have already been called for, and it has exerted a very powerful influence in exciting attention to the subject of correct pronunciation, and establishing habits of correct speaking. Well printed from stereotype plates, on good paper.

In numerous towns, the School Committee have given particular directions for the introduction of the Pronouncing Testament; and the attaching of Walker's pronunciation to the work, will undoubtedly render the Testament a more universal companion in schools. Early habits of pronunciation are difficult to be changed, which renders it important to acquire those habits which are correct. The Spelling Books, which are now fast coming into use, are founded on the principles of Mr Walker; and it cannot fail to be beneficial to have reading lessons marked agreeably to the same principles.

☞The Pronouncing Testament may also be obtained at the office of the Christian Register. may 12

AGENTS of the American Unitarian Association, of whom the Tracts of the Association may be had.

GENERAL AGENTS, Bowles & Dearborn, No. 72, Washington-street, *Boston.*

MASSACHUSETTS Jonathan A. Saxon, *Greenfield*; James R. Buffum, *Salem*; John Stacy, *Concord*; David Andrews, *Hingham*; Caleb Gill, do; Allen Danforth, *Plymouth*; Henry Gray Thacher, *Yarmouth*; Clarendon Harris, *Worcester*; Cephas Clapp, *Northampton*; Elisha Edwards, *Springfield*; James Brown, *Cambridge*; Geo. Copeland, *Brewester*; William Howe, *New Bedford*; David Marshall, *Waltham*; Alpheus Richardson, *Groton*; Joseph Davis, Jr, *Northboro*; Sylvester Procter, *Danvers*; Rev. Seth Alden, *Marlboro*; H. & G. Carter, *Lancaster*; Rev. T. F. Rogers, *Bernardston*; Otis Bailey, *Chelmsford*; Daniel I. Tenney, *Lexington*; Thomas Billings, *Lowell.*

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CONNECTICUT. Rev. Samuel J. May, *Brooklyn*;

NEW YORK. Charles S. Francis, *New York*; Rev. Barnabas Bates, *New York*; Elder David Millard, *West Bloomfield.*

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Bartow & Brannan, *Washington.*

MARYLAND. William G. Appleton, *Baltimore.*

SOUTH CAROLINA. Hurlbut & Lloyd, *Charleston.* m 31.

HALL'S POLEMICAL AND OTHER MISCELLANIES.

JUST received and for sale by *LINCOLN & EDMANDS*, Polemical and other Miscellanies, consisting of articles originally inserted in the London Eclectic Review; and an Apology for the liberty of the Press. By Robert Hall, A. M. M 24

WARE'S DISCOURSES.

FOR SALE, at the Christian Register Office, neatly bound, a few copies only, of the first edition of Ware's Discourses on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ,

The cheap edition of this work may also be obtained at the same place, for distribution.
may 19

RAMMOHUN ROY.

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription, the writings of Rammohun Roy, of Calcutta, relative to the doctrines of Christianity.

The proposed work will consist of the following articles.

I. "The Precepts of Jesus, a Guide to Peace and Happiness."

II. The *First*, *Second* and *Third* Appeals to the Christian Public, in defence of the Precepts of Jesus, as a guide to peace and happiness,—and in reply to the observations of Rev. Dr Marshman of Serampore.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be published in the Octavo form, on good paper and type, and will probably contain upwards of 600 pages.

It will be furnished to Subscribers, neatly bound in boards, at two dollars and twenty-five cents a copy,—and with an engraved head of RAMMOHUN ROY, at two dollars and fifty cents a copy. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the expense.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following testimonies, to the value of the writings of this distinguished man, have been received by the publisher, and will show in what estimation they are held by learned theologians of our own country.

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 14, 1827.

DEAR SIR,—The writings of RAMMOHUN ROY seem to me particularly curious and valuable.—It is a striking phenomenon that so able a defender of Christianity from the charge of teaching any doctrine inconsistent with the unity of God, should have been found in a Brahmin of India. His character, as far as it is known to me from his writings or from any other source, deserves the highest respect. I am glad that you propose re-publishing his third or "Final Appeal," in connexion with his other writings respecting Christianity. I think it, to say the least, not inferior in ability to any of his preceding works.

With great respect and regard, yours,
ANDREWS NORTON,
Professor of Sacred Literature in Har. Univer.

I fully agree with what is expressed above by Professor Norton.

HENRY WARE,
Professor of Theology in Harvard University.

BOSTON, *February* 23d, 1827.

DEAR SIR,—It has given me great pleasure to learn, that you propose to publish the Third, with the First and Second of RAMMOHUN ROY'S Appeals. It is indeed a surprising fact, that a complete American edition of this interesting and valuable work should not yet have been given to the public. I hazard nothing, in saying that RAMMOHUN ROY is one of the most remarkable men of this, or any other age. He has done more to affect, and to reform opinion in Hindostan, than any individual has accomplished in that country through many centuries. This great man has established a Unitarian press in Calcutta. At his own expense he supports a school there for the education of eighty children; and for the support of this school he pays eighteen hundred dollars per annum. He is also about to establish a small college, for the instruction of the higher classes of the Hindoo youth. And with a few of his countrymen, and a small society of European gentlemen, he is giving his time and his wealth, and learning, and personal labors, to the cause of bringing his countrymen to the knowledge of the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom he has sent. Nothing is now wanting, but a cordial cooperation of the Unitarians of England and of America in aid of this work, with God's blessing, to secure its rapid advancement. I heartily wish you success in your enterprise; and I earnestly hope that, when the writings of this distinguished convert to the faith of Christ shall be extensively, and better known, there will be less reluctance than is now felt among us, to contribute liberally for the maintenance of a Unitarian mission in Bengal.

Yours, very truly,
JOSEPH TUCKERMAN.

THIRD CLASS BOOK.

HILLIARD, GRAY & Co. have just published the *THIRD CLASS BOOK*; comprising Reading Lessons for young scholars.

Preface. The principal end in view during the compilation of this work, has been to present to the younger classes in our common schools, a book not only adapted to their intellectual capacities, but also adapted to their sympathies and feelings. A story may be perfectly intelligible and powerfully interesting to a child; and at the same time the interest it creates and the feelings it excites, are those which should belong only to maturer years. For a reading lesson, a story should possess just interest enough to engage and fix the attention of the reader; any thing short of or beyond this effect, is aside from the purpose.

A negative merit this work also claims, of not being a pronouncing Reader, of not having its emphatic words italicised, of not having any shred or patch of the key sheet on its pages. With all due deference for the opinions of others, and with a due sense of the use of marks and accents in a Dictionary or Spelling Book, where they can be studied and applied; the compiler cannot but think them entirely out of their place in a reading book, as obstacles and hindrances to a clear, smooth, unhesitating enunciation.

Instructers and School Committees are requested to examine this work. may 12

MRS BARBAULD'S WORKS.

THE Cambridge edition of Mrs Barbauld's Works, in three volumes complete, may be had at 81 Washington-street. In boards with cloth backs 87 1-2 per vol. Elegantly bound in calf, and marbled, at $1 25 per vol. Those who wish to exchange their sets in boards for those bound in calf, as above, can do it at $1 50 for the binding of the three vols.

The "*Essay on the origin and progress of Romance Writing*," may also be obtained as above.

This essay is so printed, as to form a continuation of the third volume of the Cambridge edition of that lady's works, and will be found by those possessing this set, a most valuable addition thereto. With her wit, imagination, eloquence, and fine sense, readers have become familiar, in the writings already before the public; but her various and extensive acquaintance with polite literature is evinced in the present essay more than in any production of her pen. To such as may feel surprise that this piece did not appear at the same time with Mrs B's other works, it will doubtless be a sufficient apology to say, that it was not possible to procure it earlier, or easy indeed to procure it at all. So rare is the work to which this essay is prefixed, (British Novelists, Lon. 1810, 50 vols. 12mo.) that it became necessary to transcribe it entire, and it is now printed from a manuscript copy.

New title pages of each volume are printed, and stitched up with the essay, which will be furnished to the subscribers to Mrs. Barbauld's Works at 12 1-2 cents. March 17.

AT the Christian Register Office may be obtained, at reduced prices, the following Books.

Campbell's Four Gospels,
Do. Systematic Theology,
Spark's Inquiry,
Cappe's Sermons,
Buckminster's Sermon,
Yates' Vindication of Unitarianism,
Mrs Cappe's Memoirs. may 12

THE RAINY EVENING,

JUST published at the Christian Register Office, 81 Washington-st. "ADELAIDE, or The RAINY EVENING." This is an original story, of a decidedly moral and religious tendency, and entirely free from every thing like sectarism or cant. It is particularly fitted for girls from eight to twelve years of age. April 11.

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